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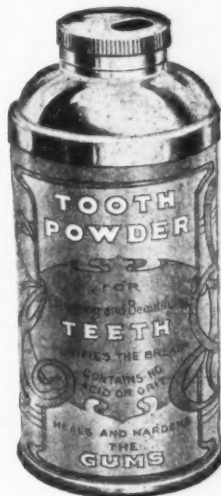
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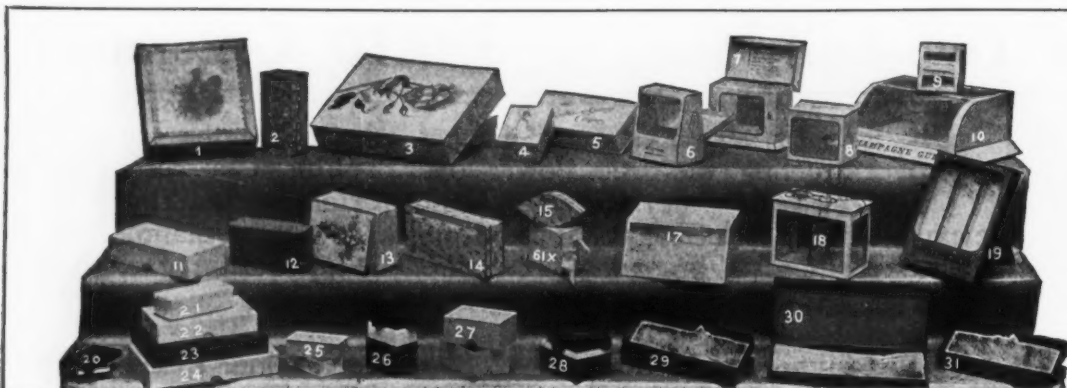
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THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
TWENTY CENTS A COPY

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN FORUM for each and all in the Trade. The usual right to reject objectionable matter and advertisements is reserved.

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THE PERFUMERS TO MEET.

An important gathering is to be held in New York City in the near future. It is nothing less than the annual meeting of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, an organization which is proving more and more from year to year its right to existence.

The strength of any such organism, however, is absolutely dependent upon the moral support of the rank and file of its members. The officers and committees may be as earnest and self-sacrificing as you please, but if the individual members do not assist by hearty co-operation the hands of the officers are tied.

It is not sufficient for the members to write to the Executive Committee for advice as to the application of the Pure Food and Drug Act, and receive a satisfactory reply. This is only a single instance of the way in which the Association can serve its members. There are other channels in which it can be, and has been just as useful to those working with the officers.

In the registering of Trade Marks and Names, and the publication of these lists many thousands of dollars have been saved to the members, who have in this way avoided printing labels, and posters bearing names already in use by others.

But while the members have been more or less prompt in furnishing the proper committee with all the names in use many manufacturers outside of the association have not been reached, and are unaware of the fact that although they are not members they may nevertheless enter the names adopted by them. In fact this valuable privilege should be highly prized by non-members, for they too are saved endless trouble and expense by the lists prepared by the Association.

There are many other ways in which the Association serves its members, but in no respect is it more valuable than in the annual gatherings, where the members rub shoulders with one another, exchange views as to matters of common interest, and determine upon united action for the benefit of all.

It is to be hoped that the coming meeting will be better attended than any previous one. There will be several serious and enlightening papers presented, besides the reports of the various committees which have been working steadily for the Association during the last twelvemonth.

He who misses this meeting is doing himself and his business a great injustice.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS TO THE FRONT.

The activity of the AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION, the newest national organization, is indicative of wide and broad influence. It already counts a large number of the best firms on its list of membership, and the additions to that are coming in daily.

This Association may do much for the dignifying of the business of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers of this country by spreading far and wide all of the information possible as to the manufacture and sale of these extracts and the guarding of the interests of all.

Flavoring Extracts are consumed in enormous quantities. It is not only the manufacturers of ice cream, of candies and of crackers who use these extracts extensively, but by far the largest quantity is consumed in the households of the people, for the flavoring of home-made cakes, creams and candies.

When the Pure Food Law guards these homes and manufacturers it is rendering a marked service to consumers of all classes, guaranteeing them against deception and raising the standard of quality.

There are many matters upon which the manufacturers of Flavoring Extracts themselves are not yet clear, but this Association may aid materially in clearing the atmosphere, and helping the honest manufacturers to more and greater success.

We have placed our columns at the service of this Association freely, because we thought we could aid in the good work of spreading information. The department of Essential Oils is of direct and special interest to Flavoring Extract makers, and the articles presented here should interest each and all of them.

The clarifying of the Pure Food Law is an important work in which the Association is working actively. The Commissioners seem to be far from the mark in some particulars. Their insistence upon the use of the word "Imitation" instead of "Artificial," for instance, is not only straining a point, but is actually misleading. They ought to know that it has been hitherto impossible to make Extract of Pear or Extract of Apple from the natural fruits. When a flavor is manufactured from ethers, which absolutely and faithfully reproduce these flavors, it is not an imitation for there is no natural ex-

tract of Pear or Apple to imitate. But it is Artificial,—an artificial production of a flavor not possible by natural means.

The same is true of Banana and some other flavors, and the Commissioners should make a broad distinction between flavors which can be made from the fruits and those not usable for this purpose.

When a customer goes to the soda-water fountain and asks for soda-water, banana flavor, is the clerk to make a speech and say, "You know there is no such thing as natural banana flavor, but I can give you some 'Imitation banana'?"

This is only a single instance of some details still to be disposed of. We hope to be of considerable use to the Association as such and to the individual members as well. We shall try to deserve their consideration by faithful and telling service.

GUARANTEE ABUSE.

The authorities at Washington were wise when they published a warning some time since that the fact of the entry of a general guarantee with the proper department did not give the guarantor the right to advertise that his goods are guaranteed pure by the United States examiners. Yet more than one manufacturer is violating the law by advertising that No. means "Guaranteed Pure by the U. S."

The purpose of the Pure Food Act is that the public be not deceived, but here is at least one instance in which it is leading to deceit. Some manufacturers whose goods are not touched by this Act are putting the words "Guaranteed Pure" on the labels, because retailers demand it, though they do not see where the law can touch such articles, say as Perfumes, or plain toilet-powders.

In the department "They Want to Know" we have stated several times for the benefit of our readers, that toilet articles, not advertised or labelled as of any special medical or ameliorating quality do not fall under the Act. If the word "Antiseptic" is added to your Talcum powder, it does not then become a drug in the sight of the law, nor is it subject to all restrictions as to ingredients, etc.

In the proper place our readers will find the official announcement and ruling secured by this magazine from Dr. Wiley on this very point, and we trust that it will settle all doubts.

We do not see where the new law applies to soap, except to so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, so the soap-makers need borrow no trouble.

It is permissible under the law for a manufacturer to advertise the number of his guarantee to the Government, but he should not try to represent to consumers that his

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goods have been inspected, and passed upon by the proper authorities.

The guarantee will be rendered absolutely valueless if this kind of abuse is permitted. Let it be stopped!

FIXING THE STANDARDS.

A very important point has been raised as to the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to fix the Standards for Pure Foods and Drugs. In the law of 1903-4 and 1904-5 as passed by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture was specifically empowered to establish the standards of purity. In the law as passed for 1905-6 and 1906-7 this right was specifically omitted, and it has been again eliminated from the law now before Congress by the House of Representatives, according to the Congressional Record, Vol. 41, No. 38, and is now before the Senate.

The position of the Secretary of Agriculture is now a peculiar one. According to the Pure Food and Drug Act it is the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to make uniform rules for carrying out that act, and in accordance therewith Circular No. 19 was issued. The eliminating of the clause referred to in the law now before Congress gives the honest manufacturer the right to question the standards set up by the Secretary, and the courts alone can decide which standard shall prevail. The manufacturer who thinks the decisions of the Washington authorities too severe, may manufacture what he deems standard goods, if he is ready to defend his position in the courts, or he must accept the decisions as rendered. In order to know exactly where they stand it would be well for every one who is interested in the Pure Food Law to write to Washington for Circulars Nos. 19 and 21, and for F. I. D. Nos. 40-43 and 46-48.

SOAP FOR DELICATE COLORS.

To produce a single soap that shall be capable of use on wares dyed with delicate colors and contaminated with dirt of various kinds is impossible, a good deal of experience being necessary in selecting the best detergent for each case, says the *Provisioner*. Generally speaking, however, it may be assumed that a mixture of 10 parts each of saponaria extract and borax, with 30 parts of oxgall, and an equal quantity of Marseilles soap, will rarely do any harm, while possessing good cleansing powers. In many instances a cheaper and more powerful detergent may be used, consisting of 30 parts of strong ammonia, 40 of oleic acid, and 500 parts of water. On the other hand, very susceptible colors cannot be cleaned with anything but yolk of egg. Lukewarm water and soap, the soap being free from any uncombined alkali, is a mild agent, and should be essayed first in any event.

AFRICAN VANILLA CULTURE.

PRESENT METHODS OF GROWTH AND PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, quotes from the exhaustive report of Richard Gomolla in the "Tropenpflanzer" the following summary as to the cultivation and preparation of vanilla in German East Africa:

"The best variety of vanilla comes from vanilla planifolia, which requires a mucky, porous soil. The plant thrives up to a height of about 1,600 feet above sea level and as its fleshy roots do not penetrate deep into the soil it requires only a proportionately thin layer of soil. The plant bears merchantable fruit in the third year, sometimes even in the second year, which require from seven to eight months to mature, and the harvest takes place from April to June. Five to seven harvests are made from the same plant before it is exhausted. New plants must not be planted in the same place as the old.

Protection against wind, also shade, is of great importance for the growth of the plant, and therefore the fields must be surrounded by trees and hedges. Grubs and snails are enemies of the vanilla plant; the former eat the roots, the latter the young sprouts and beans. While in the third year only about one-tenth part of the plants blossom, the percentage increases from year to year up to the seventh. The cultivation of vanilla in German East Africa is impeded by the absence of insects which are instrumental in fructifying the vanilla blossoms. Each separate flower has therefore to be fructified by human hands, the cover of the stigma being raised by means of a thin little rod and the pollen, which is just above the cover, is pressed against the stigma.

When the young beans have grown to the length of a finger, they must be closely inspected and all defective ones must be cut off. The beans mature from seven to eight months after the fructification process. The ripe beans have a yellowish green color.

The way of preparing the beans varies, but an ever-increasing temperature is required to dry them and obtain the well-known brown-black color. In this way the thin-skinned bean with its fine aroma is produced. If hot water is used for heating the beans, they are placed in baskets and immersed in it. The water has a temperature of 80° to 84° R. Afterwards the beans are packed into wooden boxes, which are lined with woolen cloth, and closed. The next day they must have a glassy appearance. They are then again wrapped in dark woolen covers and laid in the sun to dry. If the weather is rainy, they must be dried in a dry-room at a temperature of 50° R., but an after drying in an airy room of from two to four weeks is necessary. After that the dry beans are packed in tin boxes, where they, however, require close inspection, and have to be repacked every week in order to remove diseased beans or those which have become moldy.

The value of the beans is measured by their length, which is from 12 to 25 centimeters. For shipment they are sorted, bound in bundles, and put into tight but not soldered tin boxes, which are now lined with paper instead of tinfoil, as formerly. Black mold is especially dangerous to the beans, while white mold is rather harmless.



OIL OF LEMON.

By ARTHUR A. BARRETT, MESSINA, ITALY.

A few notes on the manufacture of oil of lemon will, I hope, be acceptable.

In the first place, we all learn in England that oil of lemon is made with an *ecucille*. Every book I can find says so, and on coming out here I was not a little surprised when I could not find a single one.

The principle on which the extraction of the essence is carried on may be illustrated in this way.

If you hold a piece of lemon peel up to the light and turn it inside out a fine shower of mist will be seen to be forcibly ejected. This is not all oil, but a mixture of oil and water. Most people are unpleasantly acquainted with this phenomenon, though many have not actually seen it, for in peeling a lemon or orange with the fingers a little of the oil is often ejected into the eye, causing a considerable amount of pain.

By turning the lemon peel inside out almost the whole of the essence is removed from the peel, for each little globule of oil appears to be surrounded by water, and the liquid which remains adherent to the peel consists principally of water.

As it is impossible to turn every piece of peel actually inside out, the following method is adopted.

One man takes a lemon in his hand, and with three rapid strokes with a large knife cuts off nearly all the peel in three slices. The central portion which is left consists mostly of the pulp, with a little of the peel—top and bottom. This is simply pressed for making lemon juice.

The slices pass to a second workman, who sits on a low chair with an ordinary common quality bath sponge, worth about 6 pence, in one hand. With the other he presses the slice of peel against the sponge, pressing the edges of the peel only with his fingers, the object being to press the convex piece of lemon peel as nearly flat as possible. The amount of pressure used is very slight, and at first sight it seems incredible that the oil globules can have been broken, but if you try the experiment of turning the exhausted peel inside out nothing more can be extracted. The sponge is periodically squeezed.

One man working in this way can extract about 1½ pounds (English) essence of lemon per day.

To insure the lemons being fully charged with moisture, it is usual to allow the lemons to stand in water for a short time; and I myself propose washing the lemons in a stream of running water.

A second method, which so far as I know has not yet been published in England, originated in a clever fraud; but it is now, I believe, a thoroughly well understood business.

A large trade has always been done here in lemon peel packed in brine, which has been exported for the manufacture of candied peel. Formerly the peels were sent in the natural state; they are now exported with about three-fourths of the essence removed.

This is accomplished as follows: The lemon, instead of being cut as before described, is cut in two lengthwise. Should there be any defect in the lemon, the workman contrives to cut in such a way that by removing a thin slice the defect is cut away and two half lemons remain, both free from blemish and only a thin piece wasted. The pulp and a little of the white is then cut out with a kind of spoon, care being taken not to rupture the oil vessels of the peel. Another workman then presses the half lemon in various directions against a sponge, and though it is evident that the sponge process is rather a disadvantage, he manages to extract about three-fourths of the total amount.

The quantity of oil obtained in this way is considerable. As a consumer of candied peel I should be inclined to condemn this process; though, as I have not seen the product and compared it with that made with the oil, I cannot say that it is inferior. It is stoutly maintained that if the oil were not removed it would be destroyed by the brine; and it is possible that there is some truth in this. As the oil made in this way is of superior quality, being made from the finest fruit, I hope it may be so.

This brings me to another point. It is generally assumed in England that all pure oil of lemon is good. This is far from being the case, and I have myself seen oil of lemon, containing 15 per cent. of turpentine, which was really superior to oil of lemon made the same day in my presence, and absolutely pure.

This results from the extraordinary variation in the quality of the oil made in the various months. This difference is not noticed much in England, even the best exporters having to make an average sample which they can supply all the year round.

Turpentine is in large use, and is purified in a peculiar way, which I have not discovered, so as to have very little smell. One exporter is said to use 10 tons per annum. Strange to say, the

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worst qualities of oil all go to London, Manchester and Glasgow.

In particular English wholesale druggists have an unenviable reputation here for buying low qualities.

One Sicilian dealer thinks that the climate has something to do with the inability of Englishmen to distinguish between turpentine and oil.

In addition to the difference of month the product of different districts varies. Experienced buyers claim to be able to distinguish the district and village in which an oil has been made simply by smell and inspection. Testing is carried out as follows:

A sample is poured out into a tumbler and shaken up after placing the hand on top. Great attention is then paid to the duration and size of the bubbles and froth, the color is noted, and one smell is taken with the glass full and another after emptying it. Turpentine will certainly be detected in this way if over 5 per cent. is present.

Conducted in this way the purchase of oil of lemon is a matter requiring great judgment, and most of it being sold by peasants in small quantities, dealers cannot avoid sometimes buying a bad lot.

If you make oil in your own works the difficulties are not removed, only changed. The substitution of turpentine for oil by the workmen being frequent, and so contrived as to be very difficult to detect. A favorite means of bringing turpentine into the works is by means of a bladder and tube, which is carried as near as possible to the bladder with which we are all provided. It is a very easy matter to empty this and attend to the calls of nature without exciting suspicion.

The following inferior qualities of oil of lemon are distinguished here:

Sacotte.—As soon as the essence is made it is allowed to deposit and the clear oil poured off. There remains a deposit at the bottom which is pressed in a small bag (sac). The oil thus obtained is considerably inferior to the bulk, and in those places where only small quantities of oil are made, and the deposits are left for some time to accumulate, the quantity is extraordinarily bad. The cake which is left after expression is distilled in a very rough way, yielding *lambicato*, or distilled oil of lemon. The whole of the distilled oil of lemon which is made in Sicily is now made in this way. Often enough the dregs have commenced to ferment, and in some cases have lost the whole of the lemon smell before being distilled.

Oil of lemon made from the rejected fruit from the warehouses.—In November and December a large amount of fruit is cut and packed, but instead of being at once sent abroad it is stored in warehouses, fruit gathered at this season having qualities which enable it to be kept longer than any other. Before sending it abroad it is all repacked, the bad and doubtful fruit being

used for oil making. This oil never has the fine flavor of that made from the fresh fruit, but has a flavor of its own described as the smell of the wood (*di legno*) which is easily recognized.

THE THEORY OF SAPONIFICATION.

Lewkowitsch concludes that mono- and di-glycerides were formed in the saponification of fats, their presence being indicated by high acetyl values. Since Balbiana has shown that hydroxy-acids, lactones, etc., may be formed during saponification, Lewkowitsch's experiments have been modified by diluting the incompletely saponified mass with water, and dividing it into two equal parts, while in the other the excess of alkali was neutralized, the soaps separated by the method of Spitz, and the residual neutral fat acetylated. In no instance was the anticipated higher acetyl value of the neutral fat obtained; on the contrary, the mixture of neutral fat and free fatty acids in the first portion usually gave the higher results. Lewkowitsch's filtration method was used in each case.

In experiments on similar lines on the partial hydrolysis of olive oil by means of castor seeds, the highest acetyl value of the products was 28.6. The acetyl value of the neutral fat was higher than that of the mixture of neutral fat and fatty acids, yet the highest difference was 9 units, and this may be due to the presence of hydroxy derivatives or decomposition products of the proteids in the seeds.

Experiments on rancid fats gave analogous results, wherefrom the conclusion is drawn that if the hydrolysis of fats does proceed in stages, it is difficult, if not impossible, to isolate the intermediate compounds, while the high acetyl values are attributed to alterations of the fatty acids by absorption of oxygen, formation of anhydrides, etc., rather than to the presence of mono- and di-glycerides.

A disastrous fire occurred in the plant of the Thompson Flavoring Extract Co., 259 Greenwich St., New York, on the morning of Jan. 9th. Ten firemen were caught in a back-draught and burned more or less seriously. The plant of the Extract Co. was wiped out.

The annual meeting of the E. Armant Co., of Binghamton, N. Y., was held on Jan. 5th. The following officers were elected: S. H. Carrington, Pres.; Dr. E. Amant, Vice-Pres.; H. H. Wagner, Sec. and Treas.; E. J. Moore and John R. Clements, Directors. The business has increased so greatly during the past year that plans for erecting a new building are now under consideration.

A rather valuable wife in the present state of the soap trade must be the lady whom M. LeBlanc, a Parisian, has just married. The fair bride, who was the daughter of a hairdresser in a large way of business, not only received from her father a handsome dot in money, but her own weight in the best toilet soap. As she weighed close on to 140 pounds, the couple will possess sufficient soap to last them for some years to come.

OILS OF GERANIUM.

BY DR. CONRAD SATIE.

The Oils of Geranium are produced by distillation from *Pelargonium roscum* Wild, *Pelargonium odoratissimum* Ait, and *Pelargonium capitatum* Ait, long-lived plants of the order Geraniaceae, originating from the Cape of Good Hope.

These oils are now produced in the southeastern section of France (chiefly in the immediate neighborhood of Cannes), in Algeria, Tunis, the Bourbon Isles and some of the Spanish provinces. The different qualities are due to variations in climate and soil and methods of cultivation.

The method followed around Cannes in cultivating *Pelargonium odoratissimum* is as follows: only one cutting is made each year, between August 20 and October 1st. At this time the farmer removes the shoots, which he keeps in hot beds, to be transplanted into the open after the season of heavy rains, March-April. The soil chosen for growing these plants is of the Archean stratum, composed chiefly of quartz, feldspar, mica, and consequently without any appreciable quantity of chalk. Human manure is generally the only one used. In Algeria, Tunis and the Bourbon Isles the plants persist, living from eight to ten years; and rarely three, cuttings are made each year. Less care is demanded here of the farmer; the quality of the oils is inferior, and the yield per hectare of plants, and consequently of oil, is from 25 to 50% less than where the plants are renewed annually.

I.

THE PRINCIPAL CONSTITUENTS OF OILS OF GERANIUM.

The oils from Provence, Algeria and Bourbon contain the same elements, but in quantitative proportions they differ somewhat. We find in these oils 65 to 80% of free and combined alcohols (geraniol, citronellol, linalol), some ketones and aldehydes (methylheptenone, mentone, citral), free and combined acids (acetic, butyric, valeric, caproic, tiglic), and some terpenes, among which the most characteristic is dipentene.

The physico-chemical constituents of these oils oscillate between certain fixed limits, as is shown in this table:

	Provence.	African.	Bourbon.
Specific gravity @ 15°.....	0.8950 to 0.8990	0.8910-0.9050	0.89-0.90
Optical Rotation.....	-8° to 11°	-8° to -11°30'	-9° to 12°
Apparent viscosity.....	140 to 155'	124 to 153'	104 to 135'
Specific viscosity.....	156 to 174'	140 to 170'	117 to 151'
70% Alcohol.....	1.7 to 2	1.9 to 2.4	2 to 2.7
Solubility 65% Alcohol.....	3	3 to 3.5	4 to 5
Acidity.....	2 to 3.5	2.8 to 5.5	3 to 10
Saponification Index.....	42 to 60	50 to 80	60 to 80
Index of saponification after Acetylation.....	205 to 239	210	

NOTE.—All of these oils with excess of alcohol at 70 and 65 show a more or less pronounced muddiness with the formation of a light deposit of wax.

The figures given above are not in themselves sufficient for the characterization of an oil of geranium, and to affirm positively that it is pure. The door is wide open to adulterators to "Cut" these oils 30 to 30% without modifying noticeably the combination of constituents. Happily, the determination of the quantity of citronellol makes it possible to discover gross adulterations.

The dosage of citronellol is made as follows:

10 c. c. of oil of geranium is heated in a water-bath with 20 c. c. of 98-100% formic acid. After washings with water and bicarbonate of soda the saponification index is ascertained; in this reaction the citronellol is transferred into formiate of citronellyle, and the other alcohols into terpenes.

The normal quantity of citronellol in the three varieties of oils considered and the centesimal contents of the alcoholic part:

	CITRONELLOL to % of Oil.	CENTESIMAL CONTENT OF THE ALCOHOLIC PART.	
		Citronellol.	Geraniol, Linalol, &c.
Provence.....	37 to 43	48 to 65	35 to 42
African.....	37 to 43	50 to 60	40 to 50
Bourbon.....	50 to 65	60 to 80	20 to 40

II.

CONSTITUENTS OF SOME SPECIAL OILS.

We have had occasion to examine some oils distilled in Spain, Corsica, and one obtained from Palestine from plants imported from Cannes. The following table sums up the chief characteristics of these oils:

	Spain.	Corsica.	Palestine.
Specific gravity at 15°.....	0.9073	0.8962	0.3966
Optical rotation.....	-7° 30'	-9°	-8° 20'
Solub. { Alcohol at 70°.....	2	1.8	2
Acidity { Alcohol at 65°.....	3.5	3	9.8
Saponification Index.....	65.8	56	68.6
Index of Saponification after Acetylation.....	204	203	210
Citronellol, %.....	37.40	39.93	45.78

III.

ACIDITY OF OILS OF GERANIUM.

It is a fact which must be insisted upon that all of the oils of geranium contain free acids. All the manufacturers agree that during the distilling of these oils, the refrigerants are sharply attacked, and that the hands of those workmen employed in filling the alembics are covered with blisters.

Oil from Cannes contains the least acid, its index of acidity rarely rising above 3. The Bourbon variety is the most acid, its acidity sometimes rising to 10 and often to 7.

The acidity of oils of geranium increases with age, and depends, also, on the mode of keeping them. Here are some experiments made with Oil Geranium African. Some of this oil was kept for one year, a part in full bottles and a part in half-filled bottles. Another sample was neutralized carefully with carbonate of soda, and kept under the same conditions as the other samples. At the end of a year the chief constituents of the various samples were determined.

	REGULAR OIL.		NEUTRALIZED OIL.	
	Sept., 1905.	Sept., 1906.	Sept., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Full Bottles. { Apparent viscousness.	102'	129'	101'	121'
Acidity.....	3.36	7.90	0.	5.32
Saponific. Index.....	71.40	70.	68.	66.5
Half Bottles. { Apparent viscousness.	102'	152'	101'	144'
Acidity.....	3.36	9.10	0.	7.70
Saponific. Index.....	71.40	71.1	68.	70.7

We see from the figures that the viscousness increases with the age. The apparent acidity increases also, but more rapidly in the neutralized oil geranium than in the regular.

If, instead of considering the apparent acidity we regard the etheric index, *i. e.*, the index of saponification less the index of acidity, we conclude that this figure is plainly the same in the four cases considered. At the end of a year, an equilibrium is established between the ethers and the acids.

To make this fact more conclusive, we group in the table below, the etheric indices, expressed in milligrams of potassium, in acetate and in tiglate of geranyle.

CONSTITUENTS OF OIL OF GERANIUM, CANNES, 1899-1906.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Specific gravity at 15°.....	0.8972	0.8934 a 0.8990	0.8980 a 0.8990	0.8976	0.8954 a 0.8981	0.8948 a 0.8988	0.8966 a 0.8980	0.8960 a 0.8980
Optical rotation.....	-9°40'	-9°38' a -9°155'	-9°44' a -9°44'	-9°30 a -9°40'	-8°32 a -9°20'	-9°40 a -10°	-9°10 a -9°24'	-8°50 a -9°50'
Apparent viscousness.....		146 a 155'	145 a 116'	140 a 145'	151 a 174'	150 a 156'	140 a 146'	130 a 133'
Specific viscousness.....		160 a 172'	162	156 a 157'	168 a 193'	167 a 174'	156 a 162'	145 a 149'
Solubility * 1 70% alcohol	2	1.7 a 2	1.8 a 1.9	1.7 a 2	1.8 a 2	1.8	1.7	1.7
Acidity.....			2.8	2.9	2.8 a 3	3 a 3.3	2.4	2.5 a 3
Saponification—Index.....	54.60	45.5 a 58.8	52.5 a 59.5	52.5 a 56.7	1.12 a 2.80	2.25 a 2.54	2.80 a 3.64	49 a 54.6
Ind. of sapon. after acetylation.....	219.8	205.8 a 217.7	221.4 a 225.4	222.6 a 226.1	205 a 228.7	210 a 290.5	217 a 224	212.8 a 218.4

* See above remark on solubility.

CITRONELLOL CONTENT AND CENTESIMAL COMPOSITION OF THE ALCOHOL PART.

Year.	OIL.				CENTESIMAL COMPOSITION OF THE ALCOHOLIC PART.	
	Citronellol. %	Total Alcohols. %	Free Alcohols. %	Combined Alcohols. %	Citronellol.	Geraniol, Linalol, etc.
1903.....	36.87 a 43.02	65.85 a 75.61	51.80 a 62.84	11.20 a 14.05	49.10 a 65.15	34.85 a 50.90
1904.....	40.63 a 43.36	68.55 a 72.66	52.70 a 60.54	12.15 a 15.85	56.40 a 63.38	36.72 a 43.60
1905.....	36.38 a 38.97	71.28 a 74.04	58 a 60.84	13.10 a 13.70	48.10 a 53.70	40.30 a 51.90
1906.....	37.79 a 42.30	69.63 a 71.82	55.43 a 58.89	12.65 a 14.20	52.8 a 58.8	41.2 a 47.2

	September, 1905. Indices of Ethers calculated in			September, 1906 Indices of Ethers calculated in		
	Mlg. of Potassium.	Acetate of Ger.	Tig. of Ger.	Mlg. of Potassium.	Acetate of Geranyle.	Tiglat of Ger.
Neutralized Geranium, Full Bottles.	68	238	286.5	61.2	214.2	257.9
Neutralized Geranium, Half Filled Bottles.....	68	238	286.5	63	220.5	265.5
Regular Geranium, Full Bottles....	68	238	286.5	62.1	217.3	261.7
Regular Geranium, Half Filled Bottles.....	68	238	286.5	62	217	261.3

This table and the preceding prove that the acidity arises from the decomposition of the ethers, and this decomposition, in the four cases considered, attains the same limit at the end of a year. This limit is the figure of the ethers, which is plainly the same for the different samples.

Moreover, the determination of the apparent viscousness and of the *apparent* acidity make it possible to decide whether we have fresh oil of geranium before us or old oil.

IV.

CONSTITUENTS OF OIL OF GERANIUM, CANNES, SINCE 1889.

The constituents of the same oil of geranium oscillate within very narrow limits. We could give, in order to establish this fact, the results of numerous analyses of different oils made by us during the last seven years. But that we may not become tiresome, we confine ourselves to giving the chief limits observed in oils of geranium Cannes since 1899, as well as their content of citronellol, and the centesimal composition of the alcoholic part.

EXAMINATION OF ESSENTIAL OILS AND PERFUME MATERIALS.

BY DR. JUSTIN S. BREWER.

Since every kind of craftsman, in order to accomplish results, must have his workroom and his tools, perhaps a few words regarding the selection and equipment of an elementary laboratory may not be out of place.

In choosing the site for a workroom in the examination of essential oils, the greatest care should be exercised to secure as much good light as possible. The more windows the room may have the better. By good light is not meant light which is reflected from the wall of a building which may be opposite, but light which comes clear and unimpeded directly from the sky. It will be observed later that in judging the shade of color of certain products and in noting the reactions in certain operations, this matter of light is, indeed, most paramount.

If good light can be secured, it is reasonably certain that proper ventilation accompanies it. In setting up your workshop be careful to avoid a location where there are any foreign or objectionable odors. Serious errors of judgment have occurred by neglecting these precautions. If you are compelled to partition off part of a larger room for your purposes, be sure and make your partitions tight. You will then be free from outside influences and, at the same time, run no risk of interfering with what may be going on around you.

The space required need not be larger than ten by twelve feet. Often a space much smaller than this will be sufficient. If the ceiling is high, this is a great advantage and should the top of the window be very close to the ceiling it will be exceedingly convenient, as it will permit all the heated and impure air to escape when the window is lowered a few inches. The walls and ceiling may be given a coat of white paint, which will increase the lighting qualities and add to an appearance of cleanliness.

The interior fittings of the room may be more or less elaborate, according to the taste or desires of the operator. Plenty of table room, small drawers, closets, lockers and shelves, however, are requisite. The tables should be about two and one-half feet in depth and so constructed that the seams where two boards come together are perfectly watertight. The top of the tables should be about three feet from the floor, which is a good working height when a person is standing. One tier of shallow drawers about ten inches in width, six inches high and two feet in depth should extend the entire length of the tables and be so placed that the outer face of the row will lie about one inch inside the edge. Below this may be constructed a row of closets or lockers about 2¼ feet in depth and 2 feet in width, with a single shelf, and having either hinged or sliding doors.

Above this table should be erected shelves made of light wood and from six to ten inches apart. A three-quarter-inch gas pipe should run the entire length of the table and be screwed to the wall about four inches above the surface. Hose cocks for Bunsen burners should be placed

in this gas pipe at intervals of every three feet. A good deep sink with waste pipe is an important adjunct. The writer has found a single section stone washtub to serve the purpose admirably. Above the sink at a convenient height should be two faucets for the supply of pure water, with attachments for hose.

Having now a complete workroom with fixtures, put together at a comparatively low cost, we come to the selection of apparatus and reagents. For a sum considerably less than one hundred dollars it is possible to put your laboratory in working order. It is possible that your own stock will supply you with all the necessary reagents and stock bottles. The writer has found glass-stoppered perfume bottles in the various sizes to be most excellent. Corks should never be used in reagent bottles except in a few cases when indicated. For a beginning it is probable that twenty-five of each of the following sizes respectively will be sufficient, viz., 30 c. c., 100 c. c., 250 c. c., 500 c. c., and 1,000 c. c. The following apparatus will be found necessary for a beginning:

Beakers, 1 Doz. No. Q,	
" 1 " " 1,	
" 1 " " 2,	
" 1 " " 3,	
½ Doz. funnels, 9 c. m.,	
½ " " 12.5 c. m.,	
½ " " 15. c. m.,	
¼ " 500 c. c. flasks (not grad.), Florence,	
2 1,000 c. c. flasks (graduated),	
1 500 c. c. " "	
1 250 c. c. " "	
1 100 c. c. pipette,	
1 50 c. c. " "	
1 25 c. c. " "	
1 5 c. c. " "	
1 1 c. c. " "	
1 1,000 c. c. measuring cylinder,	
1 250 c. c. " "	
1 50 c. c. " "	
1 10 c. c. " "	
3 50 c. c. Burettes,	
¼ Doz. porcelain evaporating dishes,	
1 Condenser,	
½ Doz. Clock glasses, No. 6,	
1 Medium size desiccator,	
1 12-inch porcelain mortar and pestle,	
2 Camel's hair brushes (small),	
2 Camel's hair brushes (large),	
2 Steel Spatulas,	
2 Horn Spatulas,	
1 Doz. Boxes Pastors (large size),	
1 " " " (medium),	
1 " " " (small),	

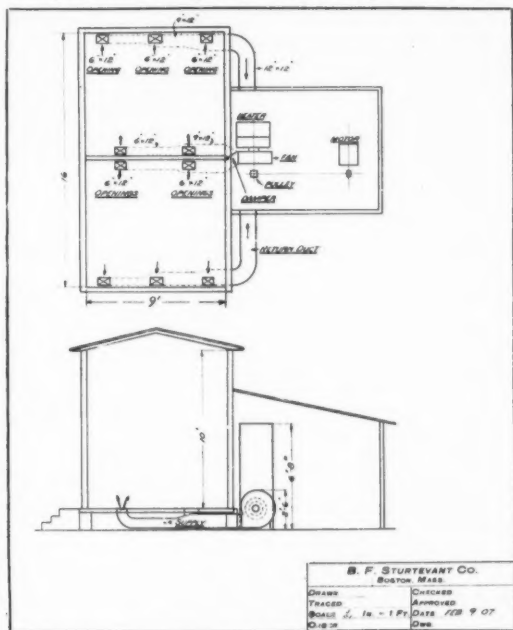
- 3 Bunsen burners,
- 6 lengths solid glass rods,
- 6 lengths glass tubing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch heavy,
- 6 lengths glass tubing 3 1-16 inch light,
- 4 yards rubber tubing (heavy),
- 4 yards rubber tubing (light),
- 1 cork borer,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ Doz. Burette Clamps,
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " " Stands,
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Pinch Cocks.

All of the above may be purchased from any dealer in chemical apparatus. From time to time, as wanted, it will be necessary to purchase other apparatus, according to the operations to be conducted.

(To be continued.)

A MODERN SOAP-DRYING PLANT.

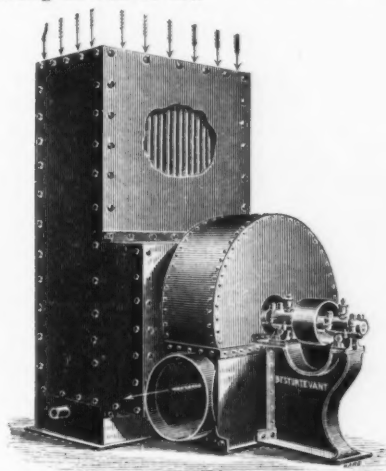
The equipment for an interesting soap-drying plant was recently shipped by the B. F. Sturtevant Company, of Boston, Mass., for installation in Havana, Cuba. The general arrangement of the apparatus and dry rooms is shown in the accompanying illustrations. The apparatus consists of a steel plate fan arranged to be driven by a motor and a



Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 1 ft.

steam pipe heater through which the air is drawn by the positive action of the fan. From the fan outlet it is forced through ducts beneath the floor of the dry rooms and admitted thereto through openings. The air thus admitted circulates freely around the cakes of soap which are carried on racks, and finally escapes through the outlets. Thence the return ducts convey it to the heater room. The positive pressure maintained within the dry rooms and the partial vacuum in the heater room make this circulation continuous and absolute.

When the air thus becomes oversaturated, fresh air from out of doors may be admitted to the heater, thereby keeping the humidity low enough to accomplish sufficiently rapid drying. All of the heating surface is enclosed in a steel plate casing in connection with the fan, thereby avoiding all the inconvenience of scattered piping in the dry rooms and permitting of their being kept clean and avoiding all risk of fire.



Each room measuring 8 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. high is arranged to contain 7,000 lbs. of laundry soap in 10-ounce cakes. The apparatus is so proportioned as to dry this soap about 1-16 in. deep in five or six hours.

The prevailing temperatures in Havana were considered in the design of this apparatus, the operation of which may be readily controlled by means of dampers. Evidently such apparatus may be applied upon any scale, as is the case of many large soap manufacturing plants in this country which have been somewhat similarly equipped by the B. F. Sturtevant Company.

MEDICAL SOAPS.

According to a French authority, the soaps compounded with sublimate, boric acid, salicylic acid, aluminium, aluminium acetate, potassium sulphate and zinc sulphocarbonate have no medicinal action. Iodoform soap, naphthalene soap, beta naphthol soap, ichthyol soap, creosote and turpentine oil soaps and the white mercury precipitate soap are antiseptic, and there are reasonable grounds for their use. Soap containing cyanide of mercury, as well as resorcin, phenal, cresol, creoline and formaline soaps have excellent antiseptic qualities. Those made with zinc oleate, tannin, sodium, tannate, glycerine, lanoline, sulphur, Peru balsam, benzine or camphor have the properties of the active principles of these constituents.

E. H. and J. H. Poyer have purchased the Eckle Soap Factory, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and will remove it to Menominee, Mich., where they will operate under the style of the Star Laundry Soap Company. New machinery is to be added, so as to bring the production up to 2,000 bars per diem.

NOVELTY IN THE PERFUME PACKAGE.

The man who can invent a real novelty in the shape of a Perfume Package is assured of an "independent fortune," for every large and progressive manufacturer of perfumes seeks distinctive, attractive novelties to hold his products. It would take many pages of this magazine to detail all of the attempts which have been made, ever since the value of appearance was recognized, to get up novel packages or containers.

The square bottle has become rounded at the neck, and then at the base. Thousands of dollars have been expended upon labels and boxes. Some with original ideas, like Ricksecker, have devised novel wrappings. He has invented in quick succession the check-book, containing a bottle of extract, the Christmas Stocking, the wooden cannon during war time, and various other twists and turns of the wrapping or box.

When it comes to novelty in the direct container of the extract there has been less variety, on account of the natural limitations. Is there anything else better than a glass bottle for holding the extract? If so, it has not yet been marketed to any great extent.

It may be freely admitted that in the competition for business American manufacturers have developed many novel effects in the perfumes themselves, but as to the novel package there is still room for considerable inventive genius.

In the January issue of the AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW mention was made on page 22, in that important department of "Patents, Trade-Marks," etc., of the granting of a patent to John Blocki, Chicago, Ill., for a perfumery package, the novelty of which consists in having a "flower in natural shape, said flower having a natural odor corresponding to that of the perfume," in a bottle of extract.

We are informed that the idea of introducing a blossom into a bottle of perfume as symbolic of the extract was tried years ago in France. That it has also been tried in the United States, notably by Brown, of Baltimore, and others, but for some reason the practice was abandoned by all experimenters. It is also stated that the lack of success of this novelty lay in the difficulty of preserving the blossom. It went to pieces, or became a ragged bunch, sooner or later. Those who introduced the blossoms with their natural colors failed worst of all.

The practical problem, as it is now stated, is so to harden the flower after it is in the bottle that it will preserve its character and beauty, and to remove the color, which would otherwise be modified.

It is also stated that among the most successful to operate with this idea is the R. W. Whitlatch Co., of Brooklyn. They have succeeded in introducing the flower into the bottle without bruising it, and have so treated the blossom that it is preserved intact indefinitely in the extract.

Is this novel device only a fad that will pass as it

has passed before, or will it persist because of the perfecting of the process of preservation?

There can be no doubt that it adds conviction to the package, making it seem as if the perfume is a real extract from the actual flower, and on that account all the more attractive and salable.

There can be no doubt that the use of the blossom in the bottle tends to a simplifying of the label, and a lessening of that external gorgeousness. If it prove a more popular and real indicator of the character of the perfume, it will be a most interesting development of a striking novelty.

In this, the initial stage of the renewed experiments, no one may fairly draw any conclusions, save in a very general way.

It is reasonable to suppose that the manufacturer who succeeds best in presenting the perfect flower in the bottle of the best extract will, other things being equal, soon cause others to drop the idea by reason of "the survival of the fittest."

Whether it is an open field of endeavor remains to be seen; but if from all this struggle at least one novelty in a perfume package results, it will be that much gained by the firm which succeeds, and a triumph for American ingenuity and inventiveness.

A late Japanese newspaper reports that the Japanese government notified the manufacturers that, from April, 1908, there will be no duties on the importation of raw materials. This decision of the government, it is said, was made in compliance with the protest of the National Association of Soap and Toilet Article Manufacturers.

Mr. Sampei Hirao, of the Hirao Company, which is the main wholesaler and retailer of Diamond Tooth Powder, Mary Toilet Washing Powder and Komachi Toilet Water, held a celebration last year in commemoration of the event of its receiving a medal from the Goni Kwai Exhibition, held some time ago, for the three articles named above, which were pronounced excellent by the exhibition committees. These toilet articles, it is reported, have been purchased in quantity by the Imperial Household Department, for the use of the Imperial household.

The Komachi Toilet Water has been so named after the famous Japanese woman of many centuries ago, who was noted for her beauty and chastity. Komachi refused all the advances of her suitors, who were many, and died unmarried.

The Kobayashi Company, of Tokio, the manufacturers and wholesalers of the Lion Tooth Powder, has met with success in opening a market in Europe and America in recent years. Now the company is trying to open a new market in Korea, Manchuria and China. It has established a branch store in Tien Tsin, China.

日本は此欄の本日は化粧品高況に關する要利加

THINGS JAPANESE.

日本國製造業者に對する報告を與ふるの利加

(In this Department we present from month to month the latest news concerning the very important Japanese Markets. The information coming from our own correspondent may be relied upon as authentic, and we know it will prove interesting to progressive American manufacturers looking for new fields of activity.—Ed.)

The Japanese manufacturers of soaps and toilet articles are laboring under a great disadvantage on account of the custom duties of thirty per cent. (30%) which have been imposed upon the importations of perfumers' raw materials since the close of the Russo-Japanese war. Ever since the duties became operative, the business men engaged in similar lines of industry throughout Japan, singly and collectively, have been filing appeals with the Department of Commerce and Agriculture and the Department of Finance for the abolition of the duties which they claim to be unjust and unwise. But the Japanese Government has kept the manufacturers waiting so long that the latter, unable any longer to wait patiently with long faces, finally found it profitable to get together and form an association for the purpose of protesting to the government against the further imposition of the duties.

On November 27th, 1906, one hundred manufacturers from various cities in Japan, including Hakodate, Odaru, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tokio, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Nagasaki, Kobe, Aomori, and other cities, held a mass-meeting in the Koyokwan in Tokio to discuss the problem.

The contentions of the manufacturers are that whereas the import duties on raw materials are at the rate of 30%, those on the soaps and toilet articles ready for market, which are being imported from England, Belgium, France, Austria and America, and other Western countries, are regulated according to the reciprocity treaties made with these countries; and the rate of these duties is generally at 15%. Under these circumstances, the soap and toilet article manufacturers cannot compete with foreign manufacturers, even on their own ground in Japan, much less can they in foreign markets, especially in China, Korea, Hongkong, British India, British Strait Settlements, Russian Asia, and other countries. Before the meeting was held Mr. Morita, the Chief of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, requested to be permitted to be present at the meeting. At the meeting he said that the principal causes for the inability of the Japanese manufacturers to compete with foreign manufacturers is the fact that the former conduct the business on a small scale while the latter do it on a large scale, and not the

fact that there is the high rate of duty on raw materials. He cited some facts to prove his assertion. After urging the manufacturers present to follow the examples of European and American manufacturers, he gave statistics to show how the Japanese manufacturers stand in the Oriental market. From January to August, 1906, the exportation of Japan-made soaps to Asiatic countries amounted to 644,783 yen (\$372,381.50), and that of toilet articles of various descriptions to 575,079 yen (\$289,537.50), these statistics showing a great advancement over previous years. Mr. Morita attributed the advancement to the fact that the Japanese manufacturers have made great improvements in the methods of manufacture. After giving figures relating to various qualities of goods, he closed the table of figures with this: that, with goods of 2 yen 83 4/5 sen per dozen of 3 oz. each, the Japanese manufacturers could realize a profit of 31 1/2 sen at home in competition with foreign goods, and lose 48 sen abroad in competition with foreign goods. The yearly output of Japan-made soaps amounts to 3,230,000 yen. In high-priced goods, the Japanese manufacturers cannot compete with foreign manufacturers because the reciprocity treaties provide that there shall be a uniform rate of specific duties of 7 yen per hundred pounds.

Mr. Nagase, the Chairman of the Committee of the National Association, followed the government official with a rattling, spirited oration, in which he contradicted him, saying that all that had been said by the official bears out the contentions of the manufacturers. With the Japanese manufacturers, it is now only the question of materials for soap and toilet articles. There is business of 5,000,000 yen a year in sight, of which 1,500,000 yen or more worth of goods will be exported. But, since the duties of 30% are imposed upon raw materials, Japan will have to give up the business, leaving the market to foreign manufacturers to do business with free hand. "It would be a curse upon our sons and sons of sons," said the Chairman. "Japan," continued Mr. Nagase, "is a country of beautiful art, and the people are rich in artistic ideas, so says the world. We are bound, therefore, to make use of these gifts, and we believe we can do so by improving our soap and toilet article business, if only the import duties in question are abolished."

The mass-meeting passed resolutions and organized a permanent association, until they succeed in pushing their protest to a final victory for themselves. The letter of protest to the government, addressed to Ministers of Finance, was signed by the Committee and filed with the Bureau of Commerce and Agriculture and Commerce and Industry.

FLAVORING EXTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Conducted under the auspices of THE AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A. J. Bastine, President, 19 Warren St., New York.
 C. Van Skiver, Secretary, 29 Murray St., New York.
 E. W. Denton, First Vice-President, 114 S. Eighth St., Newark, N. J.
 T. C. Stearns, Treasurer.
 Robt. Woods, Jr., Second Vice-Pres., 47 Dey St., New York.
 W. H. Bennet, Third Vice-Pres., 101 Wall St., New York.
 G. H. Lowell, Fourth Vice-Pres., 75 Murray St., New York.

THE MEETING ON JANUARY 19th.

At the meeting held at the office of the Elsinore Perfume Company, 29 Murray Street, on January 19th, quite a number of members were present, but on account of the scattered membership of the Association a large number of written communications were received, and suggestions offered were considered carefully.

It was decided to insist upon the contention for just rulings by the Washington authorities upon moot points, and to proceed vigorously to this end.

Arrangements were made for the establishment of a chemical laboratory for testing and examining, and of a legal department to assist in the work generally and to protect the interests of the members.

It was also decided to put forward a project for the organization of a National Association of Food and Drug Manufacturers' and Purveyors' Associations, with a view to centralizing efforts and minimizing expenses, in conducting a defensive action in cases where the rights of any member or group of members are seemingly infringed upon by legislative or administrative acts.

The idea was also expressed that through an organization such as it was desired to form, a concert of opinion would be brought about which would go far to simplify the problem of securing equal justice for all interests.

The meeting then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to confer individually or collectively with officers and members of other trade organizations within easy reach with a view to forming as quickly as possible the nucleus of an organization that should wield tremendous influence in any just cause.

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE BY "GOOD HOUSEKEEPING."

New activity in the enforcement of municipal ordinances and State laws relating to pure food has been the prompt response of the authorities to the revelations in the October *Good Housekeeping* of the frauds in flavoring extracts. This investigation is perhaps the most elaborate, scientific

and costly ever made upon this subject, at least by a private concern.

A summary of our results appeared in our October number, with full details of vanilla extracts. Here follow our astonishing results with other extracts. Think of it—only 7 out of 29 lemon extracts were pure, and of the 22 impure two contained wood alcohol, so dangerous to the optic nerve! The analytical results and our chemist's explanations appear below:

By R. O. Brooks, Consulting Food Chemist:

Of the twenty-nine brands of lemon extracts analyzed during the *Good Housekeeping* investigation, only seven were found to be pure, one of these being a trifle below the legal minimum requirement in the amount of lemon oil contained therein. The brands of lemon extract found pure were:

Acker, Merrill & Condit Co.'s.
 Joseph Burnett Co.'s.
 Colgate & Co.'s.
 Miller Mfg. Co.'s.
 The C. F. Sauer Co.'s.
 Townsend & Plummer's.
 Van Duzer Extract Co.'s.

Sixteen of the twenty-two impure brands of lemon extract were entirely false imitations, containing no lemon oil at all and being brightly colored with a yellow coal-tar dye. Two brands gave pronounced tests for the dangerous wood alcohol.

Of the twelve brands of orange extract examined, eight were found to be of good quality, viz.:

Acker, Merrill & Condit Co.'s.
 Joseph Burnett Co.'s.
 E. D. Depew & Co.'s "Crest" brand.
 Miller Mfg. Co.'s.
 Miller Mfg. Co.'s "Corinthian" brand.
 The C. F. Sauer Co.'s.
 Townsend & Plummer's.
 Van Duzer Extract Co.'s.

Three of the five brands of almond extract examined proved to be of the required legal strength:

Austin, Nichols Co.'s "Republic" brand.
 Joseph Burnett Co.'s Almond Extract.
 Siegel, Cooper Co.'s "Fountain" brand.

One of these brands was in fact too pure, if such an expression is allowable. It had been made not only from a genuine bitter almond oil, but from an oil which contained some of the hydrocyanic acid naturally present in bitter almond oil, and usually removed before the oil is used for making extracts. The quantity present in the flavoring extract, however, is too small to be more than theoretically objectionable.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LEMON EXTRACT.

Lemon extract, according to the U. S. official food standards, is the "flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or both, and contains not less than 5 per cent. (by volume) of oil of lemon." The latter is defined as "the volatile oil obtained by pressure or alcohol solution, from the fresh peel of the lemon (*Citrus limonum*)."

In order to dissolve at least 5 per cent. (by volume) of lemon oil, a very strong alcohol is required, the finished extract then containing from 80 to 90 per cent. (by weight) of absolute alcohol. Now the alcohol is by far the most expensive ingredient in the extract, and most of the adulteration found is due to the attempts of manufacturers to use a weak alcohol and thereby make a bigger profit. The result is that many so-called lemon extracts contain little or no true lemon oil, but merely a little geranial, or "citral," one of the flavoring constituents of lemon oil, which is soluble in the weak alcohol used. More often the extract is entirely imitation, being made by dissolving a little commercial "citral," obtained from oil of lemon grass, in a 20 to 40-per cent. alcohol and coloring it a vivid yellow with a coal-tar dye. As said above, sixteen of the twenty-two impure brands of lemon extract analyzed were of this character.

The other six impure brands contained from 0.2 per cent. to 3.78 per cent. (by volume) of lemon oil, the latter being about three-fourths the legal minimum limit. In three cases the deficiency was the result of factory carelessness, as the analysis showed that an alcohol capable of dissolving considerably more than the required 5 per cent. (by volume) of lemon oil had been used. Some of the best advertised and widely sold brands of lemon extract in New York City are included among these six adulterated samples.

In contrast to the above we have among the seven legally pure brands several in which much more than the minimum 5 per cent. of lemon oil has been introduced. Thus Burnett's Lemon Extract was found to contain 9.01 per cent. (by volume) of lemon oil, the Van Duzer Extract Co.'s product 8.83 per cent. and the Colgate Co.'s and Acker, Merrill & Condit Co.'s products, 7.93 per cent. each. The writer found the price for these very high-grade extracts to be generally as low and often lower than that charged for the worthless imitations.

ORANGE AND LEMON EXTRACT.

Orange extract is prepared in the same manner as lemon extract, using orange oil or orange peel, and must contain at least 5 per cent. (by volume) of orange oil. The usual adulteration is the use of a weak alcohol, whereby less than the required amount of oil is dissolved. The four brands found adulterated in the *Good Housekeeping* investiga-

tion contained from 0.44 per cent. to 2.88 per cent. (by volume) of orange oil. Three of these were artificially colored with coal-tar dye, in one case (a big department store brand) of a most vivid blood-orange color.

Almond extract is defined in the U. S. official food standards as the "flavoring extract prepared from oil of bitter almonds, free from hydrocyanic acid, and contains not less than 1 per cent. (by volume) of oil of bitter almonds." The chief constituent of oil of bitter almonds, composing about 85 per cent. of the same, is a liquid substance known as benzaldehyde. It is easily made by a chemical process in the laboratory and the great majority of the so-called almond extracts are made by dissolving a little of this in alcohol.

Another laboratory product somewhat resembling benzaldehyde in odor is nitrobenzene, a decidedly questionable ingredient to be found in a food product. Artificial benzaldehyde, and genuine bitter almond oil also, is sometimes adulterated with it, and thus it finds its way into almond extracts occasionally. One of the two adulterated brands of almond extract analyzed in the *Good Housekeeping* investigation and found to be both made from artificial benzaldehyde (in insufficient quantities at that) gave a pronounced test of nitrobenzene.

One of the late prosecutions under the State pure food laws is that of Jesse Capper, of West Salem, near La Crosse, Wis. He was arrested for selling Lemon Extract below the standard. This product was manufactured by the Watkins Medical Company, of Winona, and contained less than five per cent. of lemon oil and was colored with prohibited coloring matter. The result of the prosecution will be watched with interest.

The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate has among his stores a number of things which bespeak comfort, if not absolute luxury. He carries quantities of violet and white rose and Jockey Club soap, hair tonics, bottles of cologne, oil for massaging, chamois skins, bay rum, witch-hazel, sea salt, silver nail-polishing brushes, large lemon squeezers, snuff, two and three-grain quinine pills, bath sponges, and most curious entry of all—"24 bottle pond lily." No less than twenty-one different sorts of soap are on the list for the use of Senators.

"KNOCKS COME HOME TO ROOST."

The salesman who gets business by making people suspicious of his competitor's line is educating his own trade to quibble and find fault and pare down profits. The best salesman is enthusiastic in showing the prospective buyer how to make money or find enjoyment in what he is selling and has no time to disparage his competitors.—*The Mahin Messenger*.

THEY WANT TO KNOW.

The Department, "They Want to Know," has been necessitated by the inquiries coming to this Magazine from many sources. Especially since the passing of the United States Pure Food Law, numerous questions have arisen, and in answering one we may answer all. We disclaim omniscience, but we shall always reply to proper inquiries as fully as attainable knowledge makes possible.

GENTLEMEN:

Under separate cover we have returned your catalogue marked according to our interpretation of the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act.

You will note that we have marked all of your French labels as absolutely inadmissible on drugs or extracts other than Perfumes and Toilet-waters. This class of labels may be permitted on Soaps, but no specific ruling has yet been issued as to soaps.

We regret to be compelled to advise you that so many handsome labels must be destroyed as useless, but you might use them up gradually for goods used in Illinois, and not shipped out of that State.

We make no charge whatever for the advice given you now and heretofore, being only too willing to serve our readers to the best of our ability.

If there is anything further that we can do we shall be happy to serve you.

DETROIT, ———.

Being buyers of Vanillin and Coumarin product we wish to ask you for a little information concerning the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906, in relation to the Extract Vanilla Compound. As, for an example, supposing we are making an artificial Extract Vanilla composed of Vanillin, Coumarin, Sugar Coloring, Alcohol and water, what would be the proper way of labelling an extract of this kind so it will conform with the law? Then, supposing we were making an Extract Vanilla composed of the Vanilla Bean, Vanillin and Coumarin, how would it be best worded in that respect?

We certainly would feel obliged to you for your very prompt response in this matter.

REPLY.

Your favor of 23rd inst. has been referred to us for reply.

If you are making Vanilla Flavor with Coumarin, Vanillin and Sugar Coloring it should be labelled, according to present rulings of the commissioners, "Imitation (or Substitute) Vanilla Flavor—Vanillin, Coumarin, Artificial Harmless Coloring."

If it is made with Vanilla Bean and the other ingredients, it may be labelled Vanilla Extract, but must also bear on the label, "Vanilla beans, Vanillin, Coumarin, Color," if any.

You will find a full discussion of this and many other points of interest as to the Pure Food Law in the December and January Nos. of the American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review.

If there is any further information we can give, it will be gladly furnished.

So many inquiries, by mail and in person, have come to us regarding the labeling of Fruit Oils and Toilet Preparations, that we have written to Washington and secured the ruling as detailed in the subjoined letter:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Drug Laboratory.

FEBRUARY 6, 1907.

Essences made with fruit oils, containing more or less of the natural product of the fruit which they are supposed to imitate, should be marked "Imitation." The word "substitute" can also be used as outlined in F. I. D. 47. Toilet preparations that are used solely for external application and are not intended as remedial agents, nor are so advertised or recommended, are not subject to the food and drugs act.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY,
Chief.

UNAUTHORIZED STANDARDS?

The following correspondence is self-explanatory, and should be carefully noted in connection with our editorial on page 9, entitled "Fixing the Standards."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1907.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.,
Bureau of Chemistry.

GENTLEMEN:

In regard to the whole matter of standards, there seems to be considerable doubt as to the validity of those established in Cir. 19, and unofficial opinion seems to be that no binding and legal standards will obtain until same are established in accordance with the provisions of H. R. 24,815, now before the Senate. It appears that the House has stricken from the Bill the provision conferring on the Secretary of Agriculture the power to fix standards. It may be that before you can answer this that the Senate will have acted on the Bill, but at any rate I will deem it a service to the manufacturers I represent if you will write me fully in regard to the situation at the time you write.

Respectfully yours,
PERFUMER PUB. CO.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Bureau of Chemistry,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF.

FEBRUARY, 12, 1907.

PRESIDENT, THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL
OIL REVIEW,
220 Broadway, New York City.

DEAR SIR:

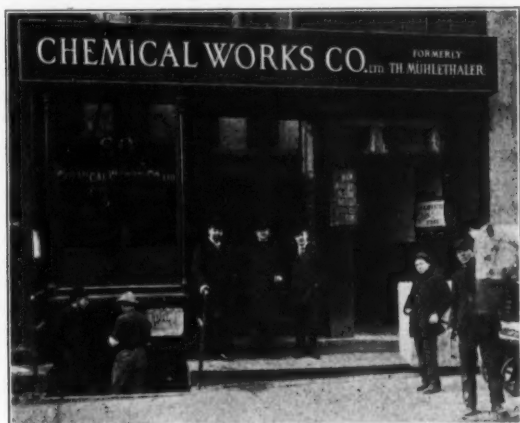
I am not able to give you an official opinion respecting the validity of the standards established in Circular No. 19. Congress gave the Secretary of Agriculture authority to fix these standards and they having become fixed, it seems to me can only be repealed by an act of Congress. Whether or not authority to continue making standards will be given to the Secretary, I cannot tell until the Appropriation Bill becomes a law.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY,
Chief.

IN THE TRADE.

We take pleasure in presenting an illustration of the new American Branch established recently by the Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Nyon, Switzerland. That company was formed January 1, 1905, absorbing Th. Mühlethaler, whose synthetics and chemicals for toilet soap makers and perfumers had been sold in this country through a New York agent.



Last fall the firm, Payan & Bertrand, Grasse, France, which was established some twenty years ago by E. Bertrand, was absorbed, and on December 1, 1906, the American Branch was opened in New York, at 80 John Street, under the management of Mr. Donald Wilson, a gentleman of long experience and wide acquaintance among American manufacturers in the Essential Oil Industry.

The new branch was opened personally by Mr. Max Lang, Commercial Director of the Chemical Works Co., Ltd., and in company with Mr. Wilson made a short trip to the principal cities east of Chicago, and was in turn visited by several manufacturers well-known in the industry. Among them was Mr. D. H. McConnell, President of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, who appears in the photograph in company with Messrs. Lang & Wilson.

We are informed that at the Payan-Bertrand factory two new large buildings are being erected to permit the enlargement of manufacturing facilities. At Grasse only essential oils are made, while at Nyon the various well-known synthetics are manufactured. See the advertisement on page 28, and when writing to Mr. Wilson be sure to mention the REVIEW.

The Berlin Aniline Works, 213 Water Street, New York, announce to the trade that henceforward they will sell their high-grade Oil Myrbane to the trade direct, instead of through jobbers, as heretofore. The numerous advantages of buying direct may now be enjoyed by those patronizing this reliable concern.

Suffolk, Va., is to have a new enterprise in the shape of the Suffolk Drug & Extract Co. It will manufacture drugs, extracts and toilet preparations, employing an expert chemist as manager.

We are sorry to report the destruction by fire of the Chicago branch of the essential oil business of Messrs. Rockhill & Vietor, in charge of Mr. F. C. Woods. The Chicago branch was established about a year ago, and early in December was removed to 87 Franklin Street. Since the fire, business is being conducted from a temporary office at 118 E. Lake Street.

Suit has been entered in the interest of John Blocki, of Chicago, against the R. W. Whitlatch Co., of Brooklyn, to protect patents relative to selling perfumes with flowers inserted, by Mr. Samuel E. Darby, of 220 Broadway, N. Y., in the U. S. Circuit Court, Eastern District of New York, under date of February 7th. Appearance must be entered by the first Monday in March, and answer filed by first Monday in April.

A thoroughly modern concern working on scientific lines, supplemented by practical experience, is the Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William Street, New York. They manufacture pastes, gums, sizings, starches and related products, and have brought their plant to such a point as to enable them to meet any particular condition in their field. Their TINNOL, for use on tin, makes the labels stick and keeps them in good condition and free from rust spots. Besides, they make a special adhesive for pasting labels on tinfoil, which is called "STANNOL," which has become very popular.

The talc mine at Kinsey, N. C., the output of which Binney & Smith, New York, have handled for several years has passed into the hands of the Continental Talc Company, of New York, just incorporated for \$200,000, by T. W. Tone, New York; W. E. Condit, East Orange, and Edwin Binney, New York, controls some of the most extensive talc properties in the United States. The Company has just suffered no inconsiderable loss through the death of Mr. Theo. W. Tone, the well-known banker, who was the former owner of valuable talc properties in North Carolina. His death will not, however, interfere with the pushing of the work of this Company.

That is an up-to-date method adopted by The C. B. Woodworth Sons Co., of Rochester N. Y., of having their salesmen assemble from time to time to discuss matters of general and specific interest. At the latest of these gatherings held during the holiday season, the following representatives met: M. J. Bujac, Houston Tex.; T. S. Chandler, Boston, Mass.; F. L. Holloway, New York City; W. J. Marshman, Rochester, N. Y.; R. J. Hicks, Rochester, N. Y.; E. A. Kilduff, Boston Mass.; E. G. Hartwell, Detroit, Mich. After three days of hard talking and some stiff thinking a dinner was held at the Rochester Club, which was attended by these gentlemen, members of the house, and Mr. Brawner, of Swindell Bros., Baltimore.

ON THE SCENT.

Edwin F. Bassett, manufacturing perfumer, 382 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$6,000.

Frank Siddall, who did so much for up-to-date advertising of soap, died lately at his home, Wycombe, Bucks County, near Philadelphia, aged seventy.

The J. Hauser & Son Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has taken out a permit for the erection of a new brick soap factory, to cost some ten thousand dollars.

It is reported that a Boston syndicate has made a large offer for the large soap plant of the Robinsons at Bell Rock, near Malden, Mass., but this is not yet confirmed.

An excellent indication of the demand for soap is the reopening of the Chickasaw Soap Works, at Spartanburg, S. C., which has been shut down for years. It will now make a fine grade of laundry soap, chiefly for neighboring trade.

The motor car is being used now for pushing the soap business. The Larkin Co. has just purchased five Peerless cars to be used in Buffalo for advertising purposes. They are to be used by this company for their guests and customers, to take them to Niagara Falls and other places of interest.

The Town School Committee, of Danbury Conn., has taken stern action against the practice of engaging school children in the sale of soap, in order to secure bookcases and other things for the schools, as premiums offered by a Western concern. The practice will be stopped henceforth.

Mr. Henry Bick, of 77 East 108th Street, New York City, the representative of a large soap manufacturing concern of Philadelphia, was assaulted by highwaymen and robbed of a large amount of money and his gold watch and chain. One of the robbers has been arrested and identified.

A new organization for the manufacture of drug specialties and toilet articles has been formed in Nashville, Tenn., under the style of Friddle, Phillips & Co. With a capital of \$500,000, it will compete with the largest concerns of the kind in the country. The headquarters are to be in St. Louis, with a branch in Nashville. Mr. J. A. Friddle, of Friddle, Stephens & Co., of the latter place, being the President. The General Manager is Mr. J. W. Phillips. The St. Louis office will cover the Western trade and the Nashville branch the Southern.

I see that *Automobile* recommends the use of soap for first aid to the injured auto. It says: "The simplest as well as the most efficient way to stop the drip of the fuel is to shut off the fuel at the tank, or at any point between the tank and the union to be operated upon. Unscrew the latter, wipe the threads clean and smear them liberally with soap. A piece of soap dragged across the threads will serve to fill them, which is the object desired."

In the death of Mr. Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, the drug trade loses one of its most progressive and broad-minded members. While he has not been in business for some years, the thriving house founded by him has demonstrated the soundness of his methods and wisdom. He has been a patron of science and art in the best sense, donating valuable collections made by himself personally to the Detroit Museum of Art. In him Detroit loses a valued citizen.

Mr. A. M. Todd is emulating the example of Pullman and other great captains of industry, by building a town of his own. This town, "Mentha," is twelve miles from Kalamazoo, Mich. Eight miles of gravel roads are being built; streets are being laid out, a sawmill has been erected and is now getting out the lumber for a school-house, two large warehouses and a general store. Thirty cottages are to be built at once, a large boarding house, etc. The population of the town is now 200, it should be 1,000 in two years more.

The greatest of modern Russian chemists died on February 9th, in the person of Dmitri Ivanovitch Medeleeff, the originator and author of the periodic law. He was one of the leading original investigators of our time, enriching all departments of chemical science. He formulated the periodic law in 1871, exerting thereby a far-reaching influence upon the study of chemistry. It is now the basis of the classification of all the elements and their compounds, and is claimed to rival the announcement of the atomic theory. He was the inspirer of much original research on the part of younger chemists, for whom he pointed the way.

The Crescent Perfume Company, of Rochester, N. Y., held the usual annual gathering of branch office managers and salesmen. It was held towards the close of last month, concluding with an elaborate banquet at the Powers Hotel on January 23d. The proprietors of the company, Messrs. T. D. Williams and H. G. Williams, were presented with ornate loving cups, on the part of the managers and salesmen. The meeting was most encouraging to owners and men alike, and is expected to produce a splendid spirit of fellowship. The banquet was a fitting close of the gathering, being partaken of by the Messrs. Williams and the following: A. F. O'Connor, manager New York branch; R. A. G. Frazer, manager Chicago branch; L. J. Behler, Dayton, O.; W. O. Green, Wakefield, R. I.; Eugene McLarty, Waxhaw, N. C.; Maurice Saunders, New York; C. S. Williams, C. P. Dickinson, R. W. Depew and G. E. Roe, Rochester.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

[The news appearing under this heading from month to month is the latest possible authentic reports from the various floral culture centers or markets. Just because these are reports taken on the spot, reflecting actual conditions which are constantly changing, apparent contradictions are due to altered conditions, and must be so considered.—Ed.]

ITALY.

MESSINA.—The condition as to oils here is, if anything, more aggravated than ever. That Oil of Bergamot should be high is not surprising, for we have had barely half a crop; factors here have been wise enough not to make advance contracts with consumers, save in rare instances, and, as a result, no one loses anything by the rise above \$3.00. It is said that some of the irresponsible houses, finding themselves on the wrong side, have repudiated their contracts made in November and December, and their patrons will, of course, suffer.

Oil of Lemon is in good demand, and the price is steady at \$1.10, and upward. Oil of Orange Bitter has advanced slightly, and Oil of Orange Sweet joins the other oils in sympathy. The syndicates here are delighted at the success with which their efforts to continue high prices have met, and may be relied upon to continue the same policy. The Pure Food Laws of the United States come in most opportunely for the manufacturers of the better oils, who are now sure of obtaining good prices for guaranteed goods.

FRANCE.

CANNES.—The extremely cold weather is most unseasonable, and it is feared that it will affect some of the early flowers most fatally. Violets especially seem in danger. What the result will be, a few weeks or days will tell. The price of Oil Lavender still continues high, and the demand is strong. The supply, as stated before, is very limited, and many agents in the United States have had to go into the open market to obtain sufficient for their contracts.

GRASSE.—The late nomination of M. George Chiris for the Legion of Honor, has been confirmed. This nomination is due to the Minister of Agriculture, who thus recognizes what M. Chiris has done for the progress of agriculture both here and in Algeria. Owing the great property of Boufarik, 2,000 hectares in extent, M. Chiris has continued the great work of his father. On this marshy soil, deemed uninhabitable fifty years ago, flowers blossom and great industrial structures have arisen. It is a just recognition of enterprise.

It is a pleasure to announce the marriage of M. Ernest Sémier, of the house of A. Chiris, to Mlle. Valerie Ricord, the eldest daughter of one of those concerned with the upbuilding of the house of Roure-Bertrand Fils. Thus two great concerns are joined, in sympathy, at least.

PARIS.—An attempt will be made at the present session of the French parliament to increase the duty on Ameri-

can cottonseed oil to 12 francs per 100 kilograms. A difference of opinion between committees of the Chamber of Deputies is said to be the only thing in the way of a speedy increase in the tariff. A cable from Paris, received on Thursday, says:

"Cottonseed and cottonseed oil, of which there is an enormous importation from America, are threatened with almost prohibitory duties. The subject was not included in the budget estimates, but is being pressed for consideration not only as a new source of revenue, but on the demand of the olive oil industry for protection against cottonseed oil, which is extensively replacing olive oil."

The customs commission of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to propose a rider to the budget, increasing the tariff on cottonseed to 6 francs and the duty on cottonseed oil to 12 francs per 100 kilograms. The commerce commission of the Chamber has protested against the inclusion of the proposed new duties in the budget, and, having a reciprocity agreement in view, proposes to bring up the question in parliament as a separate matter.

The French Foreign Office has received from Ambassador McCormick strong representations against the suggested increases in duties. The most favorable feature of the situation from the American standpoint lies in the differences between the two commissions.

The Club Toilet Washing Powder is noted for its cheapness, and on that account it possesses an extensive market. In Tokio, the Mitsugoshi Company is taking an agency for it. Aristocratic families, and even some of the Imperial families, are using it. Recently, its manufacturers have made an improvement by turning out packages for 5 sen each (5c.).

HAIR BALL IN A HUMAN STOMACH.

The *British Medical Journal* reports the case of a hair ball discovered in the stomach of a Manchester milliner, twenty-nine years old, admitted to the Royal Infirmary there, complaining for some two years of pain and vomiting after meals. She had scarlet fever when fifteen years of age, and it left her in a debilitated condition, from which she never recovered. Her hair fell out at the time, and has not since grown at the usual rate. A median incision being made, and the abdominal cavity opened, a hair ball was found in the stomach and removed. It was shaped (writes the doctor who performed the operation) exactly like the stomach, weighed $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces in the dry condition, and measured, length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and width $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The wound healed, and the patient made a good recovery. After the operation, she was occasionally caught eating her hair, and admitted having been addicted to the habit since she had scarlet fever fourteen years ago.

adding to alkali soap a quantity of a salt of zinc sufficient to neutralize the free alkaline in the soap, heating the liquid, and converting the liquid into dry soap.

LABELS REGISTERED.

- 13,310.—Royal Tea Co., Chicago Ill. Title: "Royal Tea Company." (For extracts, etc.)
 13,319.—R. L. Taylor, Emporia, Kan. Title "Klean-All." (For a cleaning powder.)
 13,320.—Clara Tetlow, Philadelphia, Pa. Title: "La Princesse Thérèse." (For talcum and toilet powder.)
 13,321.—Jos. S. Patton, S. Boise, Idaho. Title: "Hy-Aifa." (Hair discovery.)
 13,322.—Clara Schnepf, St. Louis, Mo. Title: "Loreley Hair Tonic."
 13,323.—Otto J. Wallber, Milwaukee, Wis. Title: "Par-amout Massage Cream and Skin Food."
 13,328.—Clarence Hughel, Indianapolis, Ind. Title: "Dander-off." (For a hair tonic.)
 13,344.—The Vanilla Substitute Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Title: "Vanilla Substitute."

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 1887.—Oxzyne Co., New York. Title: "Oxzyne Balm."
 51.—The N. K. Fairbank Co., Chicago. Laundry soap.
 10,579.—P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder.
 10,767, 10,768, 10,769.—Mexican Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill. Soap.
 11,294.—Anna Marie Elizabeth Wandka, New York, N. Y. Toilet preparations.
 13,457.—Meridional Cheese & Oil Co., New York, N. Y. Olive Oil.
 13,511.—Susie Porter Burbank, Boston, Mass. Hair-tonic, talcum-powder, tooth-powder and skin food.
 16,767.—Lever Bros., Cambridge, Mass. Soap.
 18,869.—World's Dispensary Medical Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y. Medicated and antiseptic toilet soap for the cure of skin diseases.
 19,925.—Allen M. Bradley, Marion, Ind. Flavoring syrups.
 19,947.—Healaletts Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Face lotions.
 20,222.—J. E. Athanassiades Sons., New York, N. Y. Olive oils.
 20,873.—James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago. Laundry soap.
 21,384.—William B. Flynn, Fall River, Mass. and Providence, R. I. Tooth-paste.
 21,710.—Howard Mountain, San Francisco, Cal. Face powder, face cream and hair tonic.
 21,938.—Charles W. Davis, Allegheny, Pa. Lotions.
 22,002.—Gervaise Graham, Chicago. Toilet preparations.
 22,201.—Richard M. Hollingshead, Camden N. J. Soap.
 22,206.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. Hair-tonic, hair-dye, tooth-powder, face lotions and perfumery.
 22,292.—Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., Newark, N. J. Tooth-powder.
 23,147.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. Soaps for toilet and medicinal purposes.
 23,389.—Hall & Ruckel, New York, N. Y. An antiseptic toilet soap.
 23,875.—The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio. Olive and other oils.
 23,927, 23,928.—The Pompeian Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Soaps.
 23,960.—Charles L. Du Rocher, Annapolis, Md. Hair-tonic.
 23,992.—Mary L. Babcock, New York, N. Y. Perfumeries, toilet and talcum powders. (Used ten years.)
 23,994.—Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. A massage cream and Eczema cure.
 23,436.—Ella Goltze, New York, N. Y. Soap for cleansing fine linen and embroidery.

- 24,039.—Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermann & Co., Hamburg, Germany. Medicated soap.
 23,810.—Barclay & Barclay, New York, N. Y. Soap.
 24,115.—Haskins Bros. & Co., Sioux City, Ia. and Omaha, Neb. Pumice-soap.
 24,176.—Watchman & Reynolds, Baltimore, Md. An antiseptic powder compound.
 24,318.—Clarence Hughel, Indianapolis, Ind. Hair-tonics and dandruff cures.
 24,334.—Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany. A detergent cleaning preparation.
 24,426.—Elmo D. Ward, Paragould, Ark. Soap.

AMERICAN GOODS ARE THE BEST.

THOSE WHO SEEK EXCELLENCE IN "FOREIGN-MADE" ARE OFTEN FOOLED.

(A suggestion by one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States.)

A Fifth avenue, New York, lady greatly admired a piece of artistic tapestry and wanted some chairs upholstered with it. The upholsterer, knowing her prejudice for foreign things, told her a yellow lie; it would take six weeks to import it, which stretched her patience, but satisfied her, and it was "imported." It was an American article.

This misapprehension exists, too, in the minds of many uninformed people about Perfumery and Toilet Articles. A fair test of each on paper reveals the fact that the perfumes and toilet goods made by our reliable American manufacturers are as fine and often finer than the foreign, and at a less price.

Many years ago this was doubtful, but it is not to-day. The progress made in American perfumes is marked—a revelation to many. They are even sold abroad. Every dollar's worth of imported perfumery costs the American consumer at least 50 cents in duty, plus the importer's profit. Some dealers pander to this ignorant prejudice, because they don't know the truth; some because they find it easier than to correct it; some because it pays them a better profit.

American sagacity is concededly a national trait; our quick perception, the power to see through a given proposition, to correctly diagnose a situation and reach intelligent conclusions is proverbial. A praiseworthy national pride exists in our achievements in art, science, manufactures, inventions, medicines, surgery and a thousand triumphs of human endeavor.

Still the close observer sees the unfortunate lack of poise in some inexperienced, untraveled Americans whose boastful claim of our superiority in everything is offensively asserted. He sees also the still more baneful influence of a few pessimists who seem eager to decry everything of American origin. But the American love for fair play is also proverbial, and when the lights are turned on we see and act with a view to furtherance of the interests and progress of our beloved land and keeping our money in circulation at home.

FEBRUARY MARKET REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS QUOTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF HIGH QUALITY AND UNDISPUTED PURITY ONLY.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Notwithstanding the natural slowness of the market incidental to the season of the year, there has been considerable activity in a few lines, especially by perfumers.

They are now preparing the spring and summer stock, washing pomades in large quantities, and as a result, the demand has been good and steady among the leading houses. Prices of last year hold, notwithstanding the higher prices which most of the flowers command in France. The decision lately secured on Lily of the Valley Pomade has not yet been put into effect, but some of the consumers are under the impression that duty is removed the moment a decision is rendered.

There is a very strong feeling in Italy, the expected reaction not having taken place. The reason is simple: the stocks of Messina Oils were in too strong hands, and as we have predicted, Oil of Lemon is even firmer than before. Considerable has been sold in New York at \$1.10 and many are asking \$1.20.

Oil of Bergamot still leads the procession upward, with extreme quotations of \$1.35 for 38% ester, and the probability is that it will go much higher because, according to authentic reports, there has not been more than half a crop.

Even Oils of Orange Sweet and Bitter have felt the effect of the rise and are moving upwards, though by degrees. The moral is that those who have not yet made contracts for their needs for the year had better come in, or they may have to pay dearly for these oils by September, if not before.

Oil Cassia is strong, ruling at \$1.20 to \$1.30, and it is not always easy to secure the best quality at that.

Oil of Cloves must go higher, for the figure \$1.10 does not pay for distillation. It is claimed that at the present price of the berry the oil is worth \$1.00 in the clove. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

BEANS.

The price of Bourbon Beans is still high in France, but American buyers hesitate to pay these prices, and expect some recession by or before April. Mexicans are coming into market freely, fifty cases were lately sold for more than \$35,000. On account of the large demand for Vanilla Bean Extract to comply with the strict interpretation of the Federal law, prices are not apt to drop.

SOAP MATERIALS.

While the market has been quiet, it is due to small offerings and high prices. There is no improvement in the Olive oil situation, all prices ranging slightly higher than last month. Ceylon Coconut oil is higher, foreign demand exceeding supply; cabled prices seem to warrant the local figure of 95¢. Copra oil has been sold at 9½¢.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .06¾ (hhds.); country, .06½-.06¾.
Grease, brown, .06½; yellow, .06½.
Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .38; summer yellow, prime, .46.
Coconut Oil, Cochin, .10; Ceylon, .09½.
Olive Oil, green, .62; yellow, .75.
Olive Oil Foots, prime, .06½; good quality, .06.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .07¼; red prime, .07.
Chemicals, borax, .08; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60%, \$2.00.
Rosin, 1st run, .26½; 2d run, .28½; 3d run, .30½; 4th run, .32½.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.....	\$3.50	Ginger	\$ 5.00	Savin.....	\$ 1.40
" " F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Gingergrass	1.75	Spearmint.....	3.00
" Artificial.....	.75	Hemlock70	Spruce.....	.65
" Sweet, True.....	.57	Juniper Berries, twice rect.....	1.70	Tansy.....	4.00
" Peach-kernel.....	.29	Juniper Wood35	Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
Amber, Crude.....	.14	Kananga, Java	4.50	" white, French.....	1.30
" Rectified.....	.29	Lavender, English.....	7.00	Vetivert, Bourbon.....	8.50
Anise.....	1.40	" Cultivated	3.50	" Indian.....	43.00
Aspic (Spike).....	1.30	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	3.25	Wintergreen, artificial.....	.42
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Lemon.....	1.20	Wormwood.....	3.50
Bay.....	2.40	Lemongrass.....	2.00	Ylang Ylang.....	60.00
Bergamot, 37-38%.....	3.35	Limes, expressed.....	1.50		
Bergamot, 35%.....	3.10	" distilled.....	.75		
Birch (Sweet).....	2.25	Linaloe.....	3.00		
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Mace, distilled.....	.90		
Cade.....	.26	Mustard, natural.....	4.50		
Cajeput.....	.57	" artificial.....	2.00		
Camphor.....	.25	Myrbane, rect.....	.12		
Caraway Seed.....	1.25	Neroli, petale.....	100.00		
Cardamom.....	20.00	Nutmeg.....	.95		
Cassia, 75-80%.....	1.25	Orange, bitter.....	2.50		
Cedar, Leaf.....	.60	Orange, sweet.....	2.30		
" Wood.....	.32	Origanum.....	.50		
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	8.00	Orris Root, concrete.....(oz.)	4.00		
Citronella.....	.47	Patchouly.....	5.40		
Cloves.....	1.10	Pennyroyal.....	4.00		
Copaiba.....	1.40	Peppermint, W. C.....	2.60		
Coriander.....	14.50	Petit Grain, American.....	5.00		
Croton.....	.85	" French.....	—		
Cubebs.....	1.15	Pimento.....	2.25		
Eucalyptus, Australian.....	.70	Rose.....(oz.)	4.65		
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.25	Rosemary, French.....	1.10		
" Bitter.....	.75	" Trieste.....	.50		
Geranium, African.....	4.00	Sandalwood, East India.....	3.90		
" Bourbon.....	3.50	Sassafras, artificial.....	.45		
" French.....	11.00	" natural.....	.75		
" Turkish.....	2.10	Safrol.....	0.50		

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	.60
Surinam.....	.30
Para.....	.28
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	\$2.75-5.00
" Cut.....	2.00-2.25
" Bourbon.....	1.50-3.00
" Tahiti.....	.75-1.25

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	\$20.00
" gray.....	35.00
Civet, horns.....	1.90
Cumarin.....	\$2.75-3.00
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	6.50
" grain.....	14.00
" Tonquin, pods.....	16.00
" grain.....	21.00
" Artificial, per lb.....	2.75
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.....	.13
Orris Root, powdered and granulated.....	.16
Talc.....	01 ¼-.06
Vanillin.....	.31-.35

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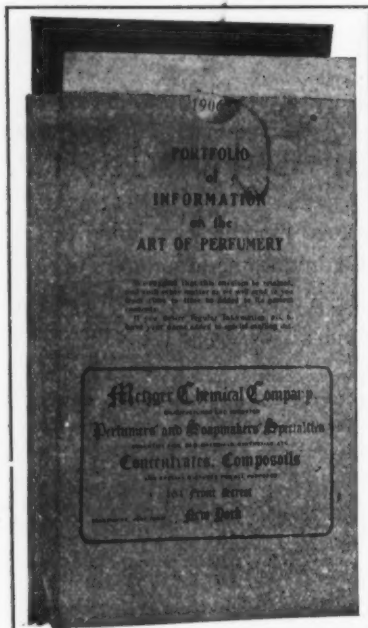
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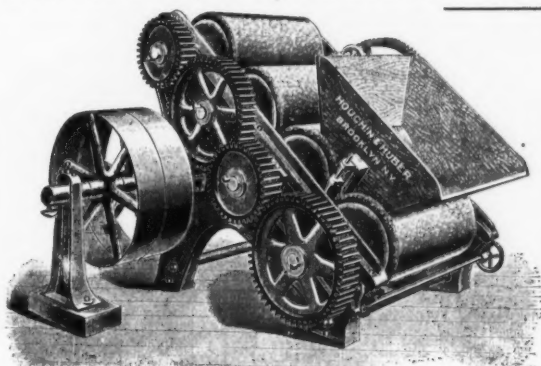
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AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

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